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The situation in the Middle East

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Seventy-third year

Identical letters dated 4 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of July 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amal **Mudallali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 4 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in July 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 July		While carrying out earth-clearing work along the technical fence at point AP287, near the town of Bustan, Israeli enemy personnel threw tree branches as far as two metres inside Lebanese territory.
9 July	0941	An Israeli enemy army patrol comprising three vehicles approached the technical fence opposite the Wazzani bridge. One of its soldiers aimed his weapon at position 9-64, which is staffed by the Spanish contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), while another made hostile gestures at personnel in that position. At 1040 hours, the enemy patrol left in the direction of occupied territory. It returned at 1050 hours and acted in a similar fashion before leaving at 1212 hours.
10 July	1818	From inside occupied territory, opposite the Wazzani bridge, a member of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed his weapon at position 9-64 of the Spanish contingent of UNIFIL. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1822 hours.
	2045–2105	Explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
11 July	1239	An explosion was heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, south of the Radar position. Its cause is unknown.
12 July	0847	The Israeli enemy pointed a vehicle-mounted machine gun from inside occupied territory, opposite the Wazzani bridge, at position 9-64, which is staffed by the Spanish contingent of UNIFIL. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 0905 hours.
	1226	An Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising 10 soldiers attempted unsuccessfully to abduct Ramzi and Naji Abdul'al as they were tending goats on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba, in the Bastrah area near position 34-4, which is staffed by the Indian contingent of UNIFIL. The patrol then fired into the air. As the two men fled, Ramzi fell and sustained various injuries; his condition is not serious. The patrol seized the herd, consisting of 250 head of goats, and drove them into occupied territory. At 1410 hours, it returned them to the Bastrah area in Lebanese territory.
18 July	0010	Explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1700	From their position inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Rumaysh, the Israeli enemy launched a white and silver balloon, to which a foreign object was attached, to an altitude of 100 metres. It crossed the Blue Line in the direction of the town of Yarun and was lost from sight.
19 July	0800	An Israeli enemy patrol, comprising a Hummer vehicle, a civilian pickup and an excavator was deployed inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Kafr Killa. Four civilians exited the vehicles to lay water pipes. While they worked, an Israeli enemy soldier trained his weapon on Lebanese territory. The work was completed at 1500 hours and all left in the direction of occupied territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1045	On the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, south-west of the Israeli enemy's Ruwaysat al-Alam position, the goatherd Ali al-Safadi, a Syrian, was tending a herd of goats. An Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising 12 soldiers crossed the withdrawal line and penetrated some 25 metres into Lebanese territory in an unsuccessful bid to abduct him. The goatherd fled with his herd towards the town and the enemy patrol left in the direction of the occupied territory at 1100 hours.
21 July	2312	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Wazzani and near pillar 40, an Israeli enemy patrol deployed and fired two flare shells over the Wazzani River inside Lebanese territory. At 2325 hours, the enemy patrol left in the direction of occupied territory.
23 July	1030–1050	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
24 July	1420	On the outskirts of the town of Shab'a, in the area of Marah al-Haswah near point OP1, which is staffed by the Indian contingent of UNIFIL, an Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising six soldiers attempted unsuccessfully to abduct the goatherd Abdullah Zahra as he was tending his herd of goats. The patrol then launched a smoke grenade at the herd, inside Lebanese territory. The goatherd fled with his herd towards the town. At 1445 hours, the enemy patrol left in the direction of the occupied territory.
29 July	1700	As the goatherd Mahir Hamdan was tending a herd of goats on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a, in the Marj al-Tays area, an Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising four soldiers attempted unsuccessfully to abduct him. He was able to flee with his herd towards the town.
30 July	1030	Opposite the town of Kafr Killa at point AP493, the Israeli enemy began digging a trench with an excavator along the technical fence. A Lebanese Army topographical company deployed to the location with the chief of the UNIFIL liaison unit, and they confirmed that the Blue Line had been violated. At 1315 hours, 25 Israeli enemy soldiers, accompanied by a Merkava tank, deployed to the point in question and took up combat positions, training their weapons on Lebanese territory.
31 July	2132	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its position inside occupied Palestinian territory towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period.

Sea violations committed in July 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 July	0507	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a period of one hour and 43 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 90 metres. The launch detonated three noise bombs over Lebanese territorial waters and used loudspeakers and warning sirens to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
3 July	0742	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 70 metres. The launch used its loudspeakers to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 July	0415	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0550 hours, the launch violated the boundary again for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 70 metres. The launch fired an explosive device inside Lebanese territorial waters, broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew and sounded warning sirens for 30 seconds. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
5 July	0412	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 277 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0619 hours, it violated the boundary again for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 314 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0645 hours, it violated the boundary a third time for a 30-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 277 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2220	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 90 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 July	0005	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0030	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes, sounded warning sirens and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew.
	0130	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0200	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	1855	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 203 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
7 July	2023	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a 12-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 166 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2036	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute, sounded warning sirens for 20 seconds and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew.
	2045	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare shell over Lebanese territorial waters, sounded warning sirens for 20 seconds and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
8 July	0025	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	0035	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 555 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0109	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 407 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0111	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0233	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
9 July	0330	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0410	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0604	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
10 July	0416	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0458 hours, it violated the boundary again for a 17-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0636 hours, it violated the boundary a third time for a nine-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 410 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0420	An Israeli enemy launch fired a flare shell and directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.
	1805	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 259 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
12 July	0056	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 16-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0058	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0142	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 28-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 407 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0240 hours, it violated the boundary again for a 55-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 407 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0143	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0148	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.
	0240	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0245	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0320	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes and sounded warning sirens.
	1030	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
13 July	2038	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	2039	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 13-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2105 hours, it violated the boundary again for a 19-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2203 hours, it violated the boundary for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 460 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2351 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for an eight-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 400 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2045	An Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare shell over Lebanese territorial waters.
	2109	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	2110	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.
	2208	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	2355	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
15 July	2030	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 465 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2247 hours, it violated the boundary again for a 23-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2050	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired several rounds in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters. It directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters at 2110 hours for one minute, and then again at 2117 hours for six minutes.
	2110	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	2117	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for six minutes.
15 July	2247	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for seven minutes.
	2258	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
16 July	1300	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 130 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 July	2050	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five minutes.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2230–2330	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters.
18 July	1240	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 22-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 540 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1758	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 July	0158	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0244	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0352	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 480 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0400	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 25-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 397 metres. The launch also fired a flare into the air, sounded warning sirens and directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1233	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 555 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0150	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0155	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0225	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for four minutes.
	0355	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
20 July	0540	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 160 metres. The launch fired a flare at a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters and used its loudspeakers to warn off the vessel. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
22 July	0440	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of two hours and three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch detonated a noise bomb, trained a searchlight on a Lebanese fishing vessel and used loudspeakers and warning sirens to warn off the vessel. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0517	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0534 hours, it violated the boundary again for a period of one hour and six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 150 metres. It detonated two noise bombs, directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds and broadcast over loudspeakers. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
24 July	1804	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 410 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
25 July	0310	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 48-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 540 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0334	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 21-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 555 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0335	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0340	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0345	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.
	0407	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 55-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0410	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0536	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0717	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 July	0138	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 47 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 650 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0140	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 10 minutes.
	0147	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare shell over Lebanese territorial waters.
	0215	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for four minutes.
	0250	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five minutes and then again for three minutes.
	1854	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 277 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
28 July	0810	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch detonated a noise bomb inside Lebanese territorial waters, sounded warning sirens and broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic.
	1832	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2027 hours, it violated the boundary again for a four-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 570 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
29 July	0200	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0230	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0300	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1833	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 33-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 July	0710	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1022	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 170 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1022	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 120 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
31 July	0300	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0330	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	2022	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2023	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	2027	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2029	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.

Air violations committed in July 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 July	0430	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0640 hours over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1255	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1435 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours on 2 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 July	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1515	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2015 hours over Yarun.
	2105	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0900 hours on 3 July over Rumaysh.
3 July	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1635 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1045 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1105 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Batrun. They circled over Batrun and the South before leaving at 1145 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2150 hours over Rumaysh.
	2115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Batrun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0810 hours on 4 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
4 July	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0151 hours on 5 July over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
5 July	0135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2350 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Rumaysh.
	2315	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours on 6 July over Rumaysh.
6 July	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the North, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2240 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0100 hours on 7 July over Rumaysh.
7 July	0045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Rumaysh.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0900 hours on 8 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 July	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1400 hours over Rumaysh.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Naqurah.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before disappearing from radar screens between Marj Uyun and Hasbayya. It then reappeared at around 1745 hours and circled over the South and the Western Bekaa, before leaving at 0010 hours on 9 July over Rumaysh.
	1750	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1850 hours over Kafr Killa.
9 July	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1250 hours over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, the Shuf and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1205 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0625 hours on 10 July over Rumaysh.
10 July	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1215 hours over Yarun.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1130 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1110 hours over Rumaysh.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Riyaq, Baalbek, Kasrawan, Jubayl and Matn before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0020 hours on 11 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2350	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours on 11 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 July	0955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1650 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled between Jubayl and the South before leaving at 1210 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Rumaysh.
	2140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Zahlah, Matn and Ba'abda before leaving at 2035 hours on 12 July over Rumaysh.
12 July	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Zahlah, Matn, Ba'abda, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Rumaysh.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0815 hours on 13 July over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0015 hours on 13 July over the sea west of Naqurah.
13 July	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2225 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1550 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over Naqurah.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Hirmil, Akkar and Tripoli before leaving at 1620 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1350	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1510 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Zahlah and the South before leaving at 0310 hours on 14 July over Naqurah.
	2030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2205 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Akkar, Hirmil and Baalbek before leaving at 0700 hours on 14 July over Kafr Killa.
14 July	0300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Akkar, Hirmil and Baalbek before leaving at 0415 hours on 15 July over Naqurah.
	2040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0520 hours on 15 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over the area between Shikka and the South before leaving at 0040 hours on 15 July over the sea west of Naqurah.
15 July	0515	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0735 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0955	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over Rumaysh.
	1655	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over the area between Jubayl and the South before leaving at 1800 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0035 hours on 16 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 July	0030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1110 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Yarun. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0245 hours on 17 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 July	0215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0930 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Ba'abda and Yarzah before leaving at 2045 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1520 hours on 18 July over Rumaysh.
18 July	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1040	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1325	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2235 hours over Rumaysh.
19 July	0445	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
20 July	0150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1310	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0040 hours on 21 July over Rumaysh.
	2140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Akkar and Hirmil before leaving at 0650 hours on 21 July over the sea west of Naqurah.
21 July	0020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1250 hours over Yarun.
	1235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Batrun, Jubayl, Kasrawan and the North before leaving at 0435 hours on 22 July over Naqurah.
22 July	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1055 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0930	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2050 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and heading seaward. They proceeded to Sidon, Shikka and the Bekaa before leaving at 1940 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
23 July	0025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0140 hours over Yarun.
	0130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1330 hours over Naqurah.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Aytarun.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before disappearing from radar screens at 2200 hours over Bint Jubayl.
24 July	0025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Kasrawan, Jubayl, Batrun and Ba'abda before leaving at 1225 over Naqurah.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2025 hours over Rumaysh.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1515 hours over Rumaysh.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1205 hours over Rumaysh.
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1225 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1410	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Kasrawan, Jubayl and the South before leaving at 0525 hours on 25 July over Rumaysh.
25 July	0525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Jubayl, Kasrawan and Matn before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2200 over Rumaysh.
26 July	0035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	1300	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1425 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0830 hours on 27 July over Rumaysh.
27 July	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
	1250	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq and Hirmil before leaving at 1755 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2340 hours over Rumaysh.
28 July	0240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1105 hours over Naqurah.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled the South before leaving at 0240 hours on 29 July over Kafr Killa.
29 July	0235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0720 hours on 30 July over Aytarun.
30 July	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Zahlah, Matn, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 1735 hours over Yarun.
	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over Jubayl before leaving at 1243 hours over the sea west of Shikka.
	1310	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled towards the East and proceeded to Shikka before leaving at 1323 hours over Yarun.
	1840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2010 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
31 July	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 2015 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0100 hours on 1 August over Rumaysh.

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Macroeconomic policy questions

Sustainable development

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Operational activities for development

Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Letter dated 12 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Beijing Declaration — Toward an Even Stronger China-Africa Community with a Shared Future (see annex I)* and Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Beijing Action Plan (2019–2021) (see annex II),* which were adopted at the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation convened on 3 and 4 September 2018.

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the 72nd session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 17, 19, 23, 24 and 65.

(*Signed*) **Ma** Zhaoxu
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of The People's Republic of China to the United Nations

* The annexes are being circulated in the languages of submission only

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Annex I to the letter dated 12 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Chinese, English and French only]

Beijing Declaration-Toward an Even Stronger China-Africa Community with a Shared Future

1.1 We, the Heads of State, Government and Delegations of the People's Republic of China and 53 African countries, and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC), gathered in China on the 3rd and 4th of September for the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). Under the theme "China and Africa: Toward an Even Stronger Community with a Shared Future through Win-Win Cooperation" and committed to the development of FOCAC and to deepening China-Africa comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership, we adopted by consensus the *Beijing Declaration-Toward an Even Stronger China-Africa Community with a Shared Future*.

1.2 We extend warm congratulations to the Republic of the Gambia, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and Burkina Faso on becoming new members of FOCAC following the Johannesburg Summit.

2. In a world of major development, transformation and adjustments, peace and development remain our common aspirations. Growing interconnection and inter-dependence among countries has made collaboration the only viable way to effectively address terrorism, conflicts, wealth gaps, poverty, climate change, land degradation, food insecurity, major communicable diseases, protectionism and other global challenges.

3.1 Recalling and fully endorsing the vision of "a community with a shared future for mankind" and "China-Africa community with a shared future", which has been articulated by leaders of China and Africa on both bilateral and multilateral occasions in recent years, we call on all countries to work in concert toward a community with a shared future for mankind, an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity, and a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice, and win-win cooperation, with a view to upholding and advancing world peace and development.

3.2 We believe that China and Africa are a community with a shared future. China is the largest developing country. Africa is the continent with the most developing countries. Sharing weal and woe, the Chinese and African peoples have forged a deep friendship rooted in our similar historical experiences, development tasks and political aspirations. We agree to strengthen collective dialogue, enhance traditional friendship, deepen practical cooperation, and work together toward an even stronger China-Africa community with a shared future.

4.1 We applaud that, under the Belt and Road Initiative, the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits is observed; market principles and international norms are followed; openness, transparency, and win-win results are advocated and practiced; efforts are made to develop inclusive, accessible and reasonably priced infrastructure that delivers extensive benefits and are consistent with the national conditions and laws and regulations of related countries, with a view to promoting high-quality and sustainable development for all. The Belt and Road development responds to the call of the times and brings benefits to all peoples.

4.2 Africa, being part of the historical and natural extension of the Belt and Road, has been an important participant in this initiative. The cooperation between China and Africa under the Belt and Road Initiative will generate more resources and means, expand the market and space for African development, and broaden its development prospects. We agree to form a strong synergy between the Belt and Road Initiative and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations, Agenda 2063 of the African Union (AU), as well as the development strategies of African countries. The closer connectivity in policy, infrastructure, trade, finance and people-to-people ties, strengthened industrial capacity cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative, and greater cooperation in the planning of African infrastructure and industrial development will lend new impetus to the win-win cooperation and common development between China and Africa.

4.3 African countries support China in hosting the second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in 2019. China welcomes African countries' active participation in the Forum.

5.1 We applaud the role FOCAC has played over the past 18 years to promote China-Africa relations. The follow-up actions and the implementation of the outcomes of the Johannesburg Summit, including the "ten cooperation plans" and the *FOCAC Johannesburg Action Plan (2016–2018)*, have produced fruitful results.

5.2 We recognize that the FOCAC mechanism is increasingly efficient and has become a leading player in international cooperation with Africa. We agree to uphold the existing mechanism and preserve its uniqueness and strengths to further advance China-Africa relations and cooperation in the new era. We also agree to make the Forum a major platform for China-Africa cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative.

6. China will continue to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with African countries in keeping with the principle of upholding justice while pursuing shared interests and the principle of sincerity, real results, affinity and good faith, as proposed by H.E. President Xi Jinping. We are committed to working together to leverage our respective strengths, accommodating each other's concerns, and developing and enriching the China-Africa comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership to the benefit of the Chinese and African peoples.

7.1 China commends the African integration process, and pledges its continued support for Africa's efforts in seeking strength through unity, accelerating integration, upholding peace and stability, and achieving even faster economic growth. China takes note of the encouraging progress achieved in these areas at the AU Summits in recent years.

7.2 We welcome China's stronger cooperation with the AU, its agencies and African regional economic organizations, and support the AUC in playing a constructive role in promoting China-Africa transnational and trans-regional cooperation. China welcomes a representational office of the AU in Beijing, and supports AU reform to enhance its capacity building and efficiency.

8. We agree to continue to give each other firm support in upholding territorial integrity, sovereignty, security and development interests. African members of FOCAC reaffirm their commitment to the one-China principle, and their support for China's reunification and China's efforts in resolving territorial and maritime disputes peacefully through friendly consultation and negotiation. China reaffirms its commitment, on the basis of the one-China principle, to growing friendship and cooperation with all African countries and sharing with them its development opportunities. China reiterates its firm commitment to the principle of

non-interference in others' internal affairs and supports African countries in independently exploring development paths suited to their national conditions.

9. China pledges to work with African countries to synergize development strategies and increase experience-sharing on governance, poverty reduction and development, particularly on rural socio-economic development, gender equality and women and youth empowerment. China supports African countries in working for development and rejuvenation and acting on Agenda 2063 and its first ten-year implementation plan, with a view to achieving independent and sustainable development.

10. We applaud the remarkable progress and positive results achieved by China and Africa in anti-corruption cooperation. We will continue to bear zero tolerance toward corruption and strengthen the institutions and mechanisms for anti-corruption cooperation. We welcome the launching of the African Anti-Corruption Year, and will take it as an opportunity to further enhance South-South cooperation and experience-sharing in a joint effort to fight corruption and promote integrity.

11. We commend the principle of common, intensive, green, safe and open development agreed by both sides to enhance mutually beneficial cooperation under the new circumstances, and applaud the fruitful China-Africa economic and trade cooperation, particularly the remarkable results of cooperation in such areas as trade, investment, financing and infrastructure. We believe that economic and trade cooperation remains the anchor and the propeller for China-Africa relations. China will continue to, in keeping with the principle of mutual benefit and win-win cooperation, help enhance Africa's production capacity in the secondary and tertiary industries, and promote the transformation and upgrading of China-Africa economic and trade cooperation focusing on improving Africa's internally driven growth that reduces reliance on export of raw materials. China will, as always, offer assistance and support to Africa's development with no political strings attached. Africa reaffirms its commitment to sustainable, diversified and coordinated socio-economic development to ensure mutually beneficial outcomes.

12. We call on the international community to join efforts in promoting trade and investment for development and making economic globalization more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial to all. Faced with the current severe situation, we firmly uphold multilateralism and oppose all forms of unilateralism and protectionism, support a WTO-centered, rules-based multilateral trading regime that is transparent, non-discriminatory, open and inclusive, and support the efforts for an open and inclusive world economy. We will work for the normal operation of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism and continue to implement the outcomes of previous ministerial meetings. We resolve to enhance cooperation within such mechanisms as the G77+China, and take concrete actions to uphold the multilateral trading regime and support development across the world.

13.1 The African leaders welcome the major measures for further opening-up announced by H.E. President Xi Jinping at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2018, and commend the concrete and targeted efforts made by China in such areas as capacity building. They believe that such measures and efforts will benefit African countries and beyond, and that China's development has brought important opportunities and impetus to an open world economy. The African leaders welcome the first China International Import Expo to be held in Shanghai in November, 2018 and would like to take an active part in it.

13.2 China commends the important outcomes of the African Union Extraordinary Summit, held in Kigali, Rwanda in March 2018, on the African Continental Free Trade Area, and welcomes the launching of the Single African Air Transport Market and the decisions supporting the free movement of people and goods. China supports

early progress in developing African Continental Free Trade Area and the Single African Air Transport Market. China will strengthen cooperation with Africa in trade and investment facilitation, and step up related policy communication, information sharing and capacity building. China supports African countries in enhancing connectivity, infrastructure development and industrialization. China encourages companies from both sides to explore more ways of mutually beneficial cooperation based on the law of the market.

13.3 Africa appreciates the support that China has rendered to its railway development, particularly the related goals set forth by the AU Agenda 2063, and welcomes China as a strategic partner in its railway development. Africa welcomes more investment from China in its tourism industry and looks to further expand China-Africa aviation cooperation.

14. We welcome the *G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and Least Developed Countries* and urge developed countries to honor their official development assistance commitments to developing countries, especially those in Africa, on time and in full, and to provide more support in terms of funding, technology and capacity building for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

15. We call on all countries to respect the diversity of civilizations and stress that people-to-people and cultural exchanges are of great significance for increasing mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and African peoples. We encourage further exchanges, mutual learning, and cooperation in culture, education, science, technology, sports, health, tourism, media and at sub-national levels, to further consolidate the public support for China-Africa relations.

16.1 We underscore the importance of advocating common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. We commit ourselves to addressing disputes and differences through dialogue and consultation, making coordinated efforts to deal with both traditional and non-traditional security threats and opposing terrorism in whatever form, for whatever cause, and wherever it occurs.

16.2 China firmly supports African countries and regional organizations such as the AU in their efforts to independently resolve African problems in the African way. China supports the building of the African Standby Force and the African Capacity for the Immediate Response to Crisis, and other active measures by regional countries in countering terrorist threats. China supports predictable and sustainable UN funding for Africa's independent peace operations and the initiative to "Silence the Guns in Africa by Year 2020". In light of the need of Africa, China will continue to play a constructive role in providing good offices and mediation of African hotspot issues. We welcome closer communication and coordination between China and Africa in the UN Security Council. We will enhance coordination and cooperation on affairs related to African peace and security to uphold our common interests through the meetings and consultations between China and Africa's non-permanent members of the Security Council. We welcome closer cooperation between China and the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) through meetings and consultations, as it serves our common interests.

16.3 We note the serious challenges of displacement and migration in Africa, and the efforts by the African Union, sub-regional organizations and African countries in addressing the issues within the framework of Agenda 2063 and through other related channels. China and Africa will discuss ways to strengthen cooperation in such areas as humanitarian response, early warning, climate change, drought and desertification and disaster management and response.

17. We emphasize the importance of upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and supporting the active role of the UN in international affairs. We advocate mutual respect and equal consultation, firmly reject Cold-War mentality and power politics, and embrace the new approach to state-to-state relations that favors dialogue over confrontation, partnership over alliance. We follow the principle of achieving shared benefits through consultation and collaboration in global governance, advocate multilateralism and democracy in international relations, and believe that all countries are equal, irrespective of their size, strength or wealth. We oppose interference in others' internal affairs and arbitrary use or threat of force in international affairs, and reaffirm the need to deepen mutual understanding and enhance coordination and collaboration with each other at the UN and other fora.

18. We call for necessary reforms of the UN including its Security Council to better fulfill their responsibilities prescribed in the UN Charter and enhance the UN's capacity to deal with global threats and challenges and strengthen global governance. We emphasize that the historical injustice endured by African countries should be corrected, that priority should be given to increasing the representation of African countries at the UN Security Council and other agencies, and that concerted efforts should be made to steer the reform of the international governance system toward better serving the common interests of developing countries. China will enhance communication and coordination with Africa's non-permanent members of the Security Council to jointly uphold the common interests of the two sides and developing countries as a whole. We also call for reforms of international financial institutions including the Bretton Woods institutions.

19.1 We call for the conclusion of the work program under the Paris Agreement by the 24th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 24) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and reaffirm our unwavering commitment to jointly tackling climate change in accordance with the *Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development* adopted at COP22 of the UNFCCC. We are determined to take environment-friendly approaches, work together to respond to climate change, protect marine biodiversity, strengthen marine research, develop blue economy, and foster a global ecosystem for green development to protect our common home for human survival and create an environment conducive to the development of small island countries. We call on developed countries to honor their commitments at an early date and to support African countries with funding, technology transfer and capacity building to deal with climate change and protect the environment.

19.2 China speaks highly of Africa's efforts in protecting wildlife, takes note of the challenges confronting Africa, and will work with Africa to fight illegal trade in wildlife and provide necessary support in this field.

20. We congratulate South Africa on successfully hosting the 10th BRICS Summit and the BRICS Outreach which is comprised of the BRICS Plus Initiative and the BRICS Leaders-Africa Outreach Dialogue Forum. The Leaders applaud the outcome documents and measures adopted at the BRICS Summit as being fruitful and laying a solid foundation for the second "Golden Decade" of BRICS Cooperation. The Summit will strengthen collaboration among countries concerned and help them benefit from the fourth industrial revolution.

21. We commend the Ministers participating in the seventh FOCAC Ministerial Conference for their dedicated efforts and outstanding work in formulating the *Beijing Action Plan (2019–2021) of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation* in the spirit of this Declaration. With the Action Plan adopted, both sides will now work closely for its timely and full implementation.

22.1 We express gratitude to H.E. President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China and H.E. President Cyril Ramaphosa of the Republic of South Africa for co-chairing the 2018 Beijing Summit of FOCAC.

22.2 We express gratitude to South Africa for the contribution it has made to FOCAC's development and China-Africa relations during its co-chairmanship from 2012 to 2018.

23. We express gratitude to the government and people of the People's Republic of China for the warm hospitality and excellent facilitation during the 2018 Beijing Summit of FOCAC.

24. We welcome the Republic of Senegal as the next co-chair of FOCAC. The Eighth FOCAC Ministerial Conference will be held in the Republic of Senegal in 2021.

Annex II to the letter dated 12 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Chinese, English and French only]

Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Beijing Action Plan (2019–2021)

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1. Preamble

1.1 The 2018 Beijing Summit and the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) was held in Beijing from 2 to 4 September 2018. Heads of State and Government, Heads of Delegation, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers in charge of economic cooperation from China and 53 African countries (hereinafter referred to as "the two sides") attended the Summit and the Ministerial Conference respectively.

1.2 The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the development of relations between China and Africa, and commended the Forum for its well-developed structure and improved efficiency over the past 18 years since its inception, and for its contribution in substantiating China-Africa relations, advancing in-depth China-Africa cooperation across the board and leading and promoting international cooperation with Africa. The two sides agreed that the existing mechanisms of the Forum should be maintained.

1.3 The two sides are encouraged by the comprehensive and effective implementation of the ten cooperation plans and the follow-up actions of the *Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Johannesburg Action Plan (2016–2018)*, and decide to, in the spirit of the *Beijing Declaration -Toward an Even Stronger China-Africa Community with a Shared Future*, jointly advance Belt and Road cooperation, further strengthen the forward-looking China-Africa comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership, and build an even stronger China-Africa community with a shared future for the benefits of both peoples.

1.4 The two sides are of the view that, as China, the largest developing country, works to realize the two centenary goals and the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation, and as Africa, the continent with the most developing countries, implements Agenda 2063 and is striving to build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful continent, the two sides share similar philosophies, compatible strategies and complementary strengths in terms of development. The two sides will take the Belt and Road Initiative as an opportunity to strengthen multi-dimensional, wide-ranging and in-depth cooperation for mutual benefits and common development.

1.5 The two sides believe that Africa is an important partner in Belt and Road cooperation, and pledge to leverage the strengths of the Forum and support China and Africa in jointly building the Belt and Road.

1.6 China will act in the principles of sincerity, real results, affinity and good faith, uphold justice while pursuing shared interests, and focus on supporting Africa's capacity-building for internally-driven development in view of Africa's aspiration to reduce poverty, improve people's livelihood, attract more investment and boost export, and will continue to increase input and scale up cooperation with Africa.

1.7 To implement the outcomes of the Summit and the Conference, and to chart the course of China-Africa friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation across all fields in the next three and even more years under the theme of "China and Africa: Toward an Even Stronger Community with a Shared Future Through Win-Win Cooperation", the two sides jointly formulate and adopt with consensus this *Action Plan*.

1.8 China will, on the basis of the ten cooperation plans already adopted, launch eight major initiatives including an industrial promotion initiative, an infrastructure connectivity initiative, a trade facilitation initiative, a green development initiative, a capacity building initiative, a health care initiative, a people-to-people exchange initiative and a peace and security initiative in close collaboration with African countries in the next three years and beyond, to support African countries in achieving independent and sustainable development at a faster pace. The content of the eight major initiatives will be reflected in the following articles of this *Action Plan*.

2. Political Cooperation

2.1 High-Level Visits and Dialogue

2.1.1 The two sides will continue to promote high-level exchanges to deepen traditional friendship, enhance political mutual trust, strengthen strategic coordination and cement the political foundation of China-Africa relations.

2.1.2 The two sides will enhance experience sharing on state governance. China supports African countries in independently exploring development paths suited to their national conditions, and supports their efforts in formulating national development strategies, enhancing capacity building and improving state governance. China is ready to share with African countries the practices and experience of reform and opening-up, organize the China-Africa State Governance Forum, and enhance coordination of each other's development philosophies and ideas along the progress of China-Africa cooperation.

2.2 Consultation and Cooperation Mechanisms

2.2.1 To improve the planning and implementation of strategies regarding China-Africa relations and cooperation, the two sides agree to improve mechanisms such as the Bi-National Commission (BNC), the strategic dialogue, the foreign ministries' political consultation, the joint/mixed commissions on economic and trade cooperation as well as joint working groups and the steering committees.

2.2.2 The two sides will continue to strengthen the mechanism of regular political consultations between Chinese and African Foreign Ministers.

2.3 Exchanges between Legislatures, Consultative Bodies, Political Parties and Local Governments

2.3.1 The two sides will enhance exchanges between the National People's Congress of China and parliaments of African countries and such regional parliament organizations as the Pan-African Parliament and the African Parliamentary Union to enhance exchanges and mutual learning, deepen friendship and promote cooperation in the area of legislation.

2.3.2 The two sides will expand and strengthen exchanges and cooperation between the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and parliaments of African countries, regional parliaments, the Pan-African Parliament and the African Parliamentary Union.

2.3.3 The two sides will deepen exchanges between the China Economic and Social Council and the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSCOCC), economic and social councils of African countries and other related organs and institutions.

2.3.4 The two sides will promote high-level exchanges and deeper political trust among political parties, enhance cooperation on personnel training, step up political dialogue through bilateral and multilateral channels and promote greater sharing of state governance and development experience.

2.3.5 The two sides will strengthen exchanges at the sub-national level, encourage the establishment of more sister provinces and cities and further substantiate the sister provinces/cities relations, improve the mechanism of the China-Africa Forum on Cooperation between Local Governments, and promote the continued growth of China-Africa sub-national cooperation.

2.4 China, the African Union and Africa's Sub-regional Organizations

2.4.1 The two sides recognize the important role of the African Union in safeguarding peace and stability and promoting the integration of Africa. The African side appreciates China's efforts and contribution in promoting peace, stability and development in Africa.

2.4.2 The two sides agree to consolidate and strengthen the momentum of friendly exchanges between China and the African Union and Africa's sub-regional organizations to enhance strategic trust and practical cooperation.

2.4.3 China appreciates the positive role of the African Union Commission since joining the FOCAC, and welcomes the establishment of an African Union Representative Mission in Beijing.

2.4.4 China will continue to engage with the African Union and sub-regional organizations of Africa through various consultations and dialogues to strengthen communication over the economic development of Africa and its sub-regions and important regional issues. China will continue to support the capacity building of the African Union and Africa's sub-regional organizations.

2.4.5 China applauds the signing of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement. The two sides will explore ways to further cooperate in the Free Trade Area.

3. Economic Cooperation

3.1 Agriculture, Food Security and Food Safety

3.1.1 Africa commends China's efforts in actively implementing the China-Africa agricultural modernization plan and appreciates the emergency food aid provided by China since the previous Summit, which has helped alleviate the crises of recipient countries and improved their food security. China will, in view of the urgent needs of African countries, continue to provide food aid, and is assured of the support and cooperation from the African side in this regard.

3.1.2 China supports Africa's agricultural modernization and will help Africa upgrade the industry and agricultural infrastructure, increase agricultural productivity and the value added of agro-products, improve Africa's ability to ensure food security, invest in testing and adaptation of machines to African conditions, establish African dealerships capable of after-sale support and service, support township and village industries' development, promote inclusive growth and shared prosperity and support Africa in achieving general food security by 2030.

3.1.3 China will work with Africa to formulate and implement a program of action to promote China-Africa cooperation on agricultural modernization, implement 50 agricultural assistance programs, provide RMB 1 billion of emergency humanitarian food assistance to African countries affected by natural disasters, send 500 senior agriculture experts to Africa, and train entrepreneurs in agri-business.

3.1.4 In view of the challenges in Africa on food security and the need for increase in food production, China supports Africa in enhancing productive capacity in agriculture which comprises promotion of high-tech food production and agro-processing. The two sides will encourage sustainable agriculture and organic farming through enhanced food safety and food security, environment friendly production techniques and efficient management of natural resources which include

the use of renewable energy and water savings system to reduce production cost and increase resilience to climate change.

3.1.5 The two sides will work together to improve food security risk management systems and establish an emergency response mechanism and China will support its operationalization. Africa appreciates China's efforts in carrying out agricultural technology capacity services, implementing senior agriculture technician exchange programs, training young leaders in agricultural development, carrying out cooperation in such areas as scientific research, technical training, and technology transfer, and supporting Africa in building a whole agricultural value chain from production, processing to marketing. China will continue to enhance consultation and cooperation on the planning and designing of agricultural policy with Africa, and support its implementation of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), including AU-led programmes and activities on food safety.

3.1.6 China will provide assistance in terms of capacity building, technology transfer through exchange of scientists and development of new research thrusts in the crops, including molecular detection and identification of plant diseases, pest risk analysis, seed health testing/certification, and management of quarantine containment facilities for high risk materials with biosecurity levels.

3.1.7 The two sides will work together to institutionalize China-Africa agricultural cooperation. The two sides will set up a China-AU Agriculture Cooperation Commission, hold China-Africa Agriculture Cooperation Forum regularly, enhance human resources cooperation, improve the "10+10" cooperation mechanism between Chinese and African agricultural research institutes, and train young researchers in agri-science for Africa.

3.1.8 The two sides will establish a China-Africa Research Center for the Development of Green Agriculture, and actively advance cooperation between Chinese and African agribusinesses and social organizations. The two sides will undertake wide-ranging activities such as investment promotion, technical exchanges, joint research and strengthening of extension services.

3.1.9 The Chinese side will strengthen cooperation with cotton-producing African countries to help establish high quality standards and enhance their capacity for industrial planning, production, processing, storage, transportation and trade, move them up the cotton production value chain, and expand Africa's market share in the international cotton market.

3.1.10 In addition, China will foster and further develop the China-Africa cooperation with regard to the sugar cane sector. China will explore possibilities to facilitate trade of sugar products with high potentials.

3.1.11 Both sides will work together in the agro-industrial sector to increase the capacity of agri-entrepreneurs to export their products on the regional market and enhance skills of farmers at grass root level in modern farm management techniques. China and Africa will also explore avenues of collaboration with regard to livestock in terms of technical cooperation in waste treatment system.

3.2 Industry Partnering and Industrial Capacity Cooperation

3.2.1 China and Africa have mutual needs and complementary advantages in industry partnering and industrial capacity cooperation. The two sides will fully tap into China's strengths in equipment and technology, draw on the complementarity of the industrial supply and development needs of the two sides, and promote the growth of real economies.

3.2.2 China encourages policy-based financial institutions, developmental financial institutions, the China-Africa Development Fund, the China-Africa Fund for

Industrial Cooperation and the Special Loan for the Development of African SMEs to scale up support for China-Africa industrial capacity cooperation to boost the industrialization of Africa.

3.2.3 The two sides will advance industrial capacity cooperation along with the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative and in line with the Agenda 2063, make best use of industrial capacity cooperation mechanisms, work for tangible results from various projects, and leverage the exemplary role of large projects in strengthening such industrial capacity cooperation. China has decided to open a China-Africa economic and trade expo in China.

3.2.4 China will step up support in the development of industries in Africa including processing and manufacturing and the development of special economic zones and industrial parks, and support Chinese private enterprises in setting up industrial parks in Africa and carrying out technology transfer, to help African countries build more diversified economies and stronger capabilities for self-driven development.

3.2.5 African countries will continue to improve the legal framework and infrastructure, and provide efficient and results-oriented government services wherever possible to create a more enabling environment for attracting investment from Chinese enterprises and for industrial capacity cooperation.

3.3 Infrastructure Development

3.3.1 China and Africa applaud the joint implementation of the China-Africa infrastructure cooperation plan. The two sides will aim to pursue efficient and high-quality development, focus on the economic and social benefits of projects, step up mutually beneficial cooperation for the planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance and good governance of infrastructure projects and maintain the sustainability of the debt of relevant African countries. China supports Chinese enterprises in utilizing their advanced equipment and technology, and their expertise in standards and service to help African countries improve infrastructure and connectivity.

3.3.2 The two sides will, in view of the cross-border and trans-regional infrastructure development plans of Africa, and by taking into consideration the real needs of African countries and economic and social returns of relevant projects, explore and advance cooperation on projects promoting continental, regional and sub-regional connectivity. China has decided to jointly formulate a China-Africa infrastructure cooperation plan with the African Union. China will support Chinese companies in participating in Africa's infrastructure development by way of investment-construction-operation or through other models, with focus on enhancing cooperation on energy, transport, information, telecommunications and cross-border water resources. China will work with Africa to undertake a number of key connectivity projects.

3.3.3 China will, under the China-Africa Regional Aviation Cooperation Program, provide regional aircraft for civilian use, train aviation professionals for Africa, provide capacity building to enable compliance with ICAO standards and recommended practices and support Chinese companies in setting up joint ventures with African airlines and African businesses and participating in the building of airports and other auxiliary infrastructure to advance Africa's regional aviation.

3.3.4 China will support Africa in developing the Single African Air Transport Market. The two sides will support each other in the goal of aviation market access, the realization of the Single African Air Transport Market, a flagship project of AU Agenda 2063 and the opening of more air routes and sea lanes connecting China and Africa by Chinese and African airlines and shipping companies as appropriate. The two sides will actively study the feasibility of signing a more liberal and flexible

agreement in order to enhance cooperation in aviation market access. China encourages and supports investment by competent Chinese enterprises in sea ports, airports and aviation companies of Africa, and the African side welcomes such investment. The two sides will continue the cooperation in communication, remote sensing satellite and their application.

3.3.5 The two sides will, in recognition of the strategic and far-reaching impact of information and communication technology (ICT) on economic and social development, enhance exchanges and cooperation between competent authorities, share good practice in each other's ICT development, seize the opportunity presented by the digital economy, and encourage companies to carry out cooperation in ICT infrastructure, the internet and the digital economy.

3.3.6 The two sides will actively explore and advance cooperation in the application of new technologies including cloud computing, big data, and the mobile internet. China will support African countries in building "smart cities" and enhancing the role of ICT in safeguarding public security, counter terrorism and fighting crime and work with the African side to uphold information security.

3.3.7 Both sides encourage and support their companies to participate and partner in the building of ICT infrastructure of African countries, including optical fiber cable backbone networks, cross-border connectivity, international undersea cable, new-generation mobile network, and data center and cooperate in a mutually beneficial way in the construction, operation and service of relevant infrastructures.

3.3.8 The two sides will enhance cooperation at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and other international organizations, and step up coordination on training, Internet connectivity and the building of innovation centers. Both sides are ready to cooperate on strategic consultations on ICT policy-making and development, and to work together to narrow the digital divide and promote the building of an information society in Africa.

3.4 Energy and Natural Resources

3.4.1 China and Africa will enhance policy dialogue and technological exchanges on energy and resources, coordinate each other's energy and resource strategies, conduct joint research, and formulate energy development plans that are operable and based on local conditions. The two sides will work together for the establishment of a China-Africa Energy Cooperation Center in Africa to further advance energy exchanges and cooperation.

3.4.2 The two sides encourage and support Chinese and African companies, while upholding the principle of mutual benefits, to work together in energy trade and the investment, development and operation of energy projects, carry out demonstration projects in green energy financing, and explore green and sustainable ways of energy cooperation. China will support the development of renewable energy, mainly solar energy in Africa as well as the use of battery storage and strengthening of the electricity grid.

3.4.3 The Chinese side supports Africa's capacity-building in the energy sector, and will provide professional training for personnel from competent authorities, research institutions and key companies of relevant countries to improve Africa's capabilities in developing and managing their own energy systems.

3.4.4 The Chinese side will, on the basis of respecting the will of African countries, explore third-party cooperation with Africa in the energy sector, where each side can leverage their strengths, provide policy recommendation for Africa's energy development, and work for progress of relevant projects.

3.4.5 The two sides will actively consider the joint establishment of a China-Africa Geoscience Cooperation Center for joint research on national resources sustainability and environment, in order to gain greater ability for the sustainable development and utilization of national resources by the respective countries.

3.5 Ocean Economy

3.5.1 The two sides recognize the enormous potential of maritime economic cooperation and will work to promote blue economy cooperation for mutual benefits.

3.5.2 China will continue to provide funds and technical support under the framework of technical cooperation of the International Maritime Organization, and work with African countries to train shipping professionals and strengthen capacity-building to promote the sustainable development of maritime shipping.

3.5.3 The two sides will strengthen exchanges and cooperation between sea ports. China will provide technical assistance to African countries in the drawing-up of plans for building coastal and special marine economic zones, the development of sea ports and adjacent industrial parks, and the planning of marine industries, and support IT development and application in African sea ports. China will step up cooperation with Africa to promote the blue economy, and carry out closer investment and financing cooperation with Africa.

3.5.4 The two sides will actively consider jointly building a China-Africa Cooperation Center for Ocean Science and Blue Economy. The two sides will continue to enhance cooperation and exchanges in offshore aquaculture, maritime transportation, shipbuilding and repair, offshore wind power, maritime information services, maritime security, marine resources development, the protection and management of islands, scientific research, ocean monitoring and polar research, among others.

3.5.5 The two sides encourage more exchanges and cooperation among Chinese and African maritime institutes and marine research institutes. China will support African countries in their marine capacity building by providing technical support and training programs.

3.5.6 China supports Africa in the capacity-building of maritime law-enforcement and environment protection to ensure the security of maritime resources and promote maritime development and cooperation and the promotion of sustainable approaches that are environmentally, socially and economically effective through the Blue Economy.

3.6 Tourism

3.6.1 China welcomes more African countries to become destinations for Chinese tour groups. The two sides will roll out visa facilitation policies as appropriate and streamline customs procedures to enable easier traveling so that mutual tourist visits could steadily increase.

3.6.2 The two sides will continue to invite one another to attend tourism exhibitions and hold promotion events to build platforms for experience sharing, business negotiations and products promotion for Chinese and African government agencies and tourism businesses.

3.6.3 The two sides encourage local governments and travel and tourism trade companies to enhance dialogue, cooperation and mutual visits, expand two-way investment and step up the sharing of information and experience through various channels with a view to improving connectivity and exchange of tourists.

3.6.4 The two sides encourage capacity building and training exchange programs for employees of the tourism industry and industry partners to improve quality of service. The two sides will collaborate in enhancing infrastructure relevant to development of

the tourism industry in Africa including promotion of cruise tourism and stop overs in African countries.

3.7 Investment and Economic Cooperation

3.7.1 Africa appreciates China's efforts in implementing the China-Africa industrialization plan, promoting industrial partnering and production capacity cooperation, building or upgrading industrial parks and other economic and trade cooperation zones, and providing effective and sustainable basic vocational training for African workforce to help Africa translate its population dividends into development strength. China will continue to support Africa's efforts in advancing economic transformation, improving industrial competitiveness, and generating more jobs.

3.7.2 The two sides will continue to encourage and support mutual investment, reduce investment barriers, and cooperate towards the negotiation, signing, renewal and implementation of Bilateral Investment Treaty, to put in place a more enabling environment for mutual investment. China will encourage Chinese companies to increase investment in Africa, build and upgrade a number of economic and trade cooperation zones in Africa. China will encourage Chinese companies to make at least US$10 billion of investment in Africa in the next three years, support Chinese companies in Africa to forge alliance of corporate social responsibilities and support Africa's efforts to harmonize policies, laws and regulations pertaining to private sector investment in regional projects.

3.7.3 The two sides will make good use of the Chinese initiative towards Africa and all its relevant tools, make good use of the CADFUND and the China-Africa Fund for Industrial Cooperation to encourage Chinese companies to invest in Africa, and make good use of the Investing in Africa Forum to enhance the sharing of development experience and step up cooperation in production capacity, trade and investment. The two sides will share information about investment policies, opportunities and regulations, recent economic developments and mutual fields of cooperation. The two sides will give full play to the role of the Investing in Africa Think Tank Union in providing intellectual support to improve Africa's investment environment and attract more investment in sectors with mutual interest.

3.7.4 The two sides will continue to carry out practical tax cooperation. China will support African countries to improve tax collection and administration capabilities through technical assistance and personnel training. The two sides will negotiate, sign, and implement agreements on the avoidance of double taxation and resolve cross-border tax disputes to create a favorable taxation environment for China-Africa trade and investment.

3.8 Trade

3.8.1 The African side appreciates China's efforts in implementing the China-Africa trade and investment facilitation plan to promote trade connectivity in Africa by strengthening African countries' customs and taxation law enforcement capabilities and upgrading customs and transportation facilities. China will continue to work with Africa in such areas as market access, personnel training and customs.

3.8.2 China supports the building of the African Continental Free Trade Area, will continue to hold free trade negotiations with interested African countries and regions, and will actively explore cooperation possibilities with the African side following the principle of mutual benefits and openness.

3.8.3 China supports Africa in boosting its export and has decided to increase imports, particularly non-resource products, from Africa, with a focus on value added agricultural produce and industrial products. China supports Chinese local

governments and business councils and associations in organizing companies to carry out trade promotion activities in Africa and will hold, on a regular basis, marketing activities for Chinese and African brand products. China supports African countries in participating in the China International Import Expo. The least developed African countries participating in it will be exempted from paying exhibition stand fees. China welcomes participation of African companies in the China Import and Export Fair, the China International Agricultural Trade Fair and other important trade fairs, and will provide preferential and facilitating measures where necessary.

3.8.4 China will continue to materialize its pledge of zero-tariff treatment for 97% of tax items from African LDCs having diplomatic relations with China, deliver on this policy upon the bilateral exchange of notes, and take effective measures to make it easier for the recipient countries to benefit from this policy.

3.8.5 China supports Chinese companies' mutually beneficial cooperation with the African side, encourages financial institutions to provide export credit and export credit insurance to key projects such as railway, telecommunications and power projects undertaken by Chinese companies on the premise that risks are under control and supports the setting up of a US$5 billion special fund for financing imports from Africa. The two sides welcome and support the establishment of the China-Africa Private Sector Forum.

3.8.6 China will actively expand trade in services cooperation with Africa, enhance information sharing and capacity-building, help Africa train more professionals in the service trade and outsourcing, and enhance cooperation, exchanges and training in relevant areas.

3.8.7 China will continue to strengthen exchanges and cooperation on market regulation and between customs authorities. China will support African countries to improve their customs management and modernization, expand cooperation with Africa on customs clearance facilitation, law enforcement and capacity-building, jointly fight the smuggling of endangered species and their products, counterfeit products, commercial fraud and other crimes and implement 50 trade facilitation programs for Africa, to promote a healthy and growing China-Africa trade.

3.8.8 China will set up relevant mechanisms to promote e-commerce cooperation with Africa, including helping improve export management, establishing an internet-visa system (where appropriate), and advancing trade facilitation via the use of electronic certificates.

3.8.9 China will step up exchanges and cooperation with African countries on standards and measurement, and support Africa's capacity-building in this area.

3.8.10 To promote mutually beneficial cooperation, the Chinese side will continue to facilitate the opening of businesses by African countries in China and protect the legitimate rights and interests of companies in China invested by African countries.

3.9 Finance

3.9.1 China will extend loans of concessional nature, export credit line and export credit insurance to African countries, make the loans reasonably more concessional, create new financing models and improve the terms and conditions of the credit to support China-Africa Belt and Road cooperation and industrial capacity cooperation, and the infrastructure construction, development of energy and resources, agriculture, manufacturing and the comprehensive development of the whole industrial chain of Africa. China will extend US$20 billion of credit lines and support the setting up of a US$10 billion special fund for development financing.

3.9.2 In its investment and financing cooperation with Africa, China is committed to the principles of no political strings, mutual benefits and efficient development,

supports Africa's pursuit of diversified and sustainable development, and will make active efforts to help African countries improve debt sustainability and achieve internally-driven development and mutually-reinforcing economic and social development.

3.9.3 Africa welcomes the Guiding Principles on Financing the Development of the Belt and Road. China will strengthen cooperation with the African Development Bank and other multilateral development banks in Africa, and properly manage the follow-up investment of the Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF).

3.9.4 China supports stronger cooperation between the policy banks, developmental financial institutions, commercial banks, multilateral financial institutions, equity investment funds and export credit insurance institutions of the two sides, and supports the establishment of China-Africa Developmental Financing Forum and China-Africa Financial Cooperation Consortium to provide more diversified financing packages for African countries. The two sides will step up efforts to unlock investments from institutional investors that tend to make long-term investments such as insurers and sovereign wealth funds.

3.9.5 On the basis of following multilateral rules and procedures, the two sides will enhance cooperation under the framework of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank, the Silk Road Fund, the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and other multilateral developmental organizations, and jointly contribute to promoting infrastructure building and sustainable development.

3.9.6 China will continue to strengthen cooperation with African countries in local currency settlement. The two sides will expand the use of local currencies in bilateral trade, investment and financing, and support RMB settlement in Africa. China welcomes and will facilitate the issuance of panda bond by Africa's sovereign, multilateral and financial institutions in the Chinese bond market to diversify the financing channels of African market entities. China will work to facilitate holding of RMB by African countries as a reserve currency.

3.9.7 The two sides will encourage and support their financial institutions to open more branches in each other's country and expand business exchanges in accordance with domestic laws and regulations and the rules of prudential regulation of the host country. China's financial regulatory authority will step up cooperation with African counterparts to jointly maintain the smooth operation and sound development of China and Africa's financial systems.

4. Social Development Cooperation

4.1 Development Cooperation

4.1.1 The African side appreciates the long-standing assistance that China has provided without any political attachment to African countries and their people to the best of its abilities. China will enhance assistance to African countries, LDCs in particular, to deepen South-South cooperation and promote common development.

4.1.2 The African side applauds China's efforts in helping African countries reduce poverty, improve people's livelihood and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development under the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation. China will share more of its development practices with Africa, support cooperation with Africa on economic and social development planning, and continue its support through the Fund to African countries for achieving the SDGs and Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

4.1.3 The African side appreciates China's support to the African Union and sub-regional organizations in upgrading public service facilities, improving government working conditions and their capabilities of providing public services.

4.1.4 China will extend US$15 billion of grants, interest-free loans and concessional loans to Africa. For those of Africa's least developed countries, heavily indebted and poor countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing countries that have diplomatic relations with China, the debt they have incurred in the form of interest-free Chinese government loans due to mature by the end of 2018 will be exempted.

4.2 Medical Care and Public Health

4.2.1 The African side appreciates China's efforts in actively implementing the China-Africa public health cooperation plan, addressing the challenges presented by the sudden outbreak of major communicable diseases, and supporting Africa in strengthening its public health control, prevention and treatment system. China will continue to scale up medical assistance to African countries and will carry out exchange and information cooperation on public health in order to improve the latter's health situation, strengthen its capacity for self-reliant development and build a more responsive public health system, and provide technical support for strengthening health-related capacities under the *International Health Regulations (2005)*.

4.2.2 China will continue to support Africa in improving its medical and health service and hospital management to provide better services to the African people. China will continue to support exemplary cooperation between Chinese and African hospitals and the development of professional and specialized departments, and will continue to train medical staff, public health workers and administrative personnel for African countries.

4.2.3 China will upgrade 50 medical and health aid programs for Africa, particularly flagship projects such as the headquarters of the African Center for Disease Control and Prevention and China-Africa Friendship Hospitals. Cooperation programs will be launched on the prevention and control of emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases, schistosomiasis, and HIV/AIDS. China will train more medical specialists for Africa and continue to send medical teams that better meet Africa's needs. More mobile medical services will be provided to patients for the treatment of cataract, heart disease and dental defects and medical and technical support will be provided to African countries.

4.2.4 China will continue to carry out anti-malaria projects with African countries, in support of the Catalytic Framework to End AIDS, TB and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030 and to reach the goal of global malaria control and elimination program with the international community. China supports cooperation on drugs and medical equipment regulation. China encourages Chinese medical institutions and companies to partner with African entities in hospital operation, pharmaceutical production, and the improvement of information systems in Africa. China will collaborate to make health and clinical service and medical products more accessible, and improve Africa's capability for independent and sustainable development in medical and health-related areas. Africa will facilitate cooperation in this regard.

4.2.5 The two sides will continue to strengthen high-level exchanges in health, conduct regular high-level dialogues, and continue to hold the Ministerial Forum on China-Africa Health Cooperation as a sub-forum under the FOCAC framework.

4.2.6 The two sides will support traditional Chinese medicine and African herbal medicine cooperation, strengthen high-level exchanges, and encourage traditional Chinese medicine and African herbal medicine institutions to set up traditional Chinese medicine and African herbal medicine centers in Africa and carry out medical, education, research and industrial cooperation.

4.2.7 China and Africa will strengthen quarantine cooperation bilaterally or through the African Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC). Regional

Collaboration Centers (RCCs) or other channels, establish cooperation mechanisms, and communicate disease prevention and control information in a timely manner, and China will help train quarantine professionals for Africa.

4.2.8 China will continue to assist Africa to strengthen health systems and policies towards achievement of universal health coverage including strengthening primary healthcare, addressing gaps in health infrastructure and the workforce, building capacity for the production of essential medicines and exploring technology transfer on the basis of friendly consultation.

4.2.9 China will assist Africa to halt and reverse the double burden of communicable (HIV, TB, Malaria and Schistosomiasis) and non-communicable (cancer and cardiovascular diseases) diseases through enhanced bilateral and mutilateral collaboration, sharing of best practices and support to identified priority program.

4.2.10 Due to underdeveloped health infrastructures in Africa, one of the major problems of the continent is recurring epidemic diseases. Cognizant of the situation, China has expressed its commitment to support the building of a facility for the Africa CDC, a Continent-wide Public Health Agency to safeguard Africa's health. The Ethiopian government has provided prime land for the construction of this facility. The African side appreciates China's contribution in this regard. Africa pledges to provide all necessary support for China's efforts to support the building of the Africa CDC and promises to make full use of this institution after its completion to play its role in improving Africa's public health. It is hoped that this facility will be constructed timely in Addis Ababa.

4.3 Education and Human Resources

4.3.1 Africa commends China's efforts in actively implementing the China-Africa cultural and people-to-people cooperation plan, supporting Africa in upgrading its cultural and art facilities, implementing the satellite TV project, providing degree education and government scholarships, promoting exchanges and cooperation in culture, art and media and among academia, think tanks, social organizations, youth and women, and consolidating the social foundation for China-Africa friendly cooperation. China will continue to support Africa in carrying forward its traditional culture and enhance the mutual understanding and amity between the people. Africa welcomes the support of China to resuscitate establishment of weather monitoring stations in schools for early learning, education, training, data generation and environmental management.

4.3.2 Africa appreciates the establishment of the South-South Cooperation and Development Institute by the Chinese side, a place to review and share the successful governance experience of China and other developing countries, and help train senior professionals on government administration for other developing countries. China will continue to give support to the role of the Institute as a platform for South-South cooperation featuring equality, mutual trust, mutual benefit, solidarity, and mutual support, and support other developing countries in their exploration of development paths suited to their own national conditions.

4.3.3 China will carry out a tailor-made program to train 1,000 high-caliber Africans. China will provide Africa with 50,000 government scholarships and 50,000 training opportunities for seminars and workshops and train more professionals of different disciplines for Africa. The two sides will continue to implement the "20+20 Cooperation Plan for Chinese and African Institutions of Higher Education", and build platforms for their exchanges and cooperation.

4.3.4 China will continue to support the development of existing Confucius Institutes and Classrooms in Africa and support qualified African educational institutes to apply for the hosting of new Confucius Institutes and Classrooms, and welcomes the

inclusion of Chinese language into African countries' national curriculum. China will continue to support Chinese language teaching in African countries by sending more Chinese teachers and volunteers, donating textbooks and teaching materials in Chinese, providing Confucius Institutes scholarships and training more local Chinese language teachers.

4.3.5 The two sides have taken note of the smooth progress and notable results of the UNESCO-China Funds-in-Trust, support its continued implementation and have extended it to another four years (2018–2021).

4.3.6 China will continue to provide capacity development in support of the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063 through the construction of an African Capacity Development Institute at the headquarters of the African Capacity Building Foundation in Harare, Zimbabwe. This will ensure that the human capacity and institutional and coordination capacity of African countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in the implementation of Agenda 2063 are enhanced.

4.4 Sharing of Poverty Reduction Experience

4.4.1 The African side appreciates China's active efforts in implementing the China-Africa poverty reduction plan, the "Happy Life" and other poverty alleviation projects to help Africa improve rural public service, enhance skills training for better employment, improve the environment and living conditions of rural communities, and protect the health and well-being of African women and children. The African side appreciates China's exemption of outstanding interest-free government debts owed by African LDCs maturing by the end of 2015.

4.4.2 China will continue to support the poverty reduction efforts of Africa to deliver a better and happier life to African people.

4.4.3 China will continue to organize the China-Africa Poverty Reduction and Development Conference and the China-Africa Youth Exchange Program on Poverty Reduction and Development, to enhance sharing of poverty-reduction experience. The two sides will rally extensive participation of Chinese and African enterprises, social organizations, research institutes and other parties in China-Africa poverty-reduction cooperation, and work to gradually establish multi-tiered dialogue mechanisms between the government and the society of the two sides.

4.4.4 China will continue to organize workshops on poverty reduction policies and practices tailored to the needs of African countries, offer degree education on poverty reduction and development for African countries, and help train specialized personnel from Africa. China will continue to create new models of training to maximize the effect and put in place a China-Africa poverty reduction training and exchange network.

4.4.5 China will work with African countries and relevant institutions to launch joint research projects, develop intellectual products, and provide policy consultations on poverty reduction for African countries, and send experts and volunteers for technical support.

4.4.6 China will continue to work with African countries on poverty alleviation pilot projects at village or community level, and launch projects that cultivate young rural entrepreneurial leaders to support poverty reduction and development of African villages.

4.4.7 China will work with African countries to build poverty reduction demonstration projects, and explore new models and ways to alleviate poverty and promote development in Africa.

4.5 Science and Technology Cooperation and Knowledge Sharing

4.5.1 China will continue to implement the Belt and Road Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation Action Plan and the China-Africa Science and Technology Partnership Program 2.0 to help advance Africa's capacity-building in S&T and innovation, especially in areas that improve people's livelihood and promote the economic and social development of African countries by cooperating with Africa to advance the implementation of the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA 2024).

4.5.2 The two sides will feature S&T people-to-people exchanges and cooperation. China welcomes the active participation of African scientific professionals in the training course for readily applicable advanced technology and science management, the "International Outstanding Young Scientists Exchange Program", and the "Cirrus Project" (Innovative Talent Exchange Project). The two sides will carry out the "African Young Scientists in China" program, encourage Chinese and African think tanks to engage in dialogues on scientific innovation policies, and promote exchanges and understanding among Chinese and African governments, industries and academic communities. China will take steps in support of cooperation on innovation and entrepreneurship between Chinese and African young people, and encourage and support technology transfer to Africa. The two sides recognize the importance of innovation and research and development as a key factor for growth, stability and development. China has sustained high growth rates through gains from innovation. China will strengthen cooperation with Africa in building its technological capabilities and increasing its innovative capacity.

4.5.3 Both sides acknowledge that with the increasing role of artificial intelligence and the development of quantum computing, a new era is coming. In the future, the application of quantum physics principles on computing will have huge implications on operating systems, cyber security, big data, block chains and other applications. China will leverage its strengths in these sectors to support African countries to the best of its ability.

4.5.4 The two sides will step up the exchange of information and experience relevant to the strategies and policies on scientific research and innovation and increase the collection of information and documents on the practice and laws of scientific research and innovation.

4.5.5 China understands and attaches importance to the special concerns of small island developing countries on climate change, the rise of sea level, extreme weather conditions and other issues due to their unique geographical and other national conditions.

4.5.6 The two sides will, in view of the development needs of African countries, encourage universities, research institutes and enterprises to build joint laboratories, conduct high-level joint research, train professionals, promote technology transfer and application and build long-standing and stable cooperation partnerships in priority areas of common interest.

4.5.7 The two sides will explore cooperation in terms of science parks. China will share its experience in this regard and conduct practical cooperation with Africa in the planning, policy consultation, personnel training and industrial alignment of the science parks.

4.5.8 China will continue its support of the Square Kilometer Array Project, the flagship science project on the African continent.

4.5.9 The two sides will continue to support the building and development of the China-Africa Joint Research Center, carry out cooperation in conducting scientific research and training professionals with a focus on ecological preservation, bio-diversity protection, agriculture and food security, water environment treatment

and drinking water safety, public health and R&D and demonstration of advanced applicable technologies, and work together to implement a host of flagship research projects, in particular projects of renewable energy cooperation aimed at expanding the use of renewable energy in Africa and accelerating the implementation of relevant technologies, with a view to meeting multiple objectives that mainly include more accessible energy services, greater security of energy supply and environment protection.

4.5.10 China will continue to support the combination of research and education of the China-Africa Joint Research Center, and based on the needs of research, will provide opportunities for 150 African students to receive master's or PhD education in China to help Africa train the much-needed scientific professionals.

4.5.11 The Chinese side will step up support for African countries and help them set up intermediary institutions (Technology Transfer Offices (TTO)) linking research and production. The main tasks of these institutions include carrying out technology transfer, promoting valuable research activities to companies, studying and evaluating the technological and economic potential of inventions and contributing to local, regional and national economic development. The State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) of China and intellectual property rights authorities of African countries will, in the field of intellectual property rights, step up cooperation on training, public awareness and the system and practice of intellectual property rights examination and registration.

4.6 Environmental Protection and Tackling Climate Change

4.6.1 The African side appreciates China's efforts in actively implementing the China-Africa green development plan to improve Africa's capacity for green, low-carbon and sustainable development, and also China's efforts in implementing projects on clean energy, wildlife protection, environment-friendly agriculture and smart cities, and China's support in Africa's endeavor toward green, low-carbon and sustainable development.

4.6.2 China has decided to undertake 50 projects for green development and ecological and environmental protection in Africa to expand exchanges and cooperation with Africa on climate change, ocean, desertification prevention and control, and wildlife protection. China will also work with Africa to raise public awareness of environmental protection.

4.6.3 The two sides will work together to set up a China-Africa environmental cooperation center, and deepen environment cooperation through more policy dialogue and joint research on environmental issues and stepping up exchanges and cooperation on the environment industry and technical information sharing, among others. China will continue to implement the China-Africa Green Envoys Program to strengthen Africa's human capacity for environmental management, pollution prevention and control, and green development, and continue to enhance capacity-building and promote the green development of Africa.

4.6.4 The two sides will promote cooperation on sustainable forest management, and conduct practical cooperation in the trial, demonstration and extension of programs between Chinese and African governments and research institutes to achieve sustainability in forest management and contribute to global ecological governance.

4.6.5 The two sides will work together to build a China-Africa Bamboo Center and actively support Africa's capacity-building in the sustainable management of bamboo and rattan resources, the innovative development of bamboo and rattan industries, the development of their products and poverty alleviation, and relevant industrial policy and standardization. The two sides will work to carry out international bamboo and

rattan demonstration projects and improve Africa's ability to utilize rattan and bamboo resources in a sustainable manner and to modernize the industry.

4.6.6 China will support Africa in its capacity-building for the prevention and treatment of desertification. China welcomes African countries to use its model and technology of desertification treatment in light of their real needs and apply it locally through demonstration projects.

4.6.7 The African side highly appreciates Chinese government's support for Africa's efforts to protect wildlife resources and crack down on poaching and illegal trade in wildlife, and its own initiative to stop domestic commercial ivory processing and sale. The two sides will enhance cooperation in the protection of wildlife, and better communicate and consult each others' positions on inter-governmental agreements, international conventions and other multilateral occasions. China will continue to collaborate with African countries on improvement in capabilities for wildlife protection, provide ecological protection training opportunities and explore cooperation on demonstration projects, combat illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, and incentivize those who have made outstanding contribution in anti-poaching and combating the illegal trade of wildlife.

4.6.8 China will continue to provide Fengyun meteorological satellite data, products and necessary technical support for African countries, and to provide meteorological and remote-sensing application equipment, education and training support for African countries, in order to contribute to the implementation of the integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), and to better equip African countries for disaster prevention and mitigation as well as climate change response.

4.6.9 China will deepen pragmatic cooperation with African countries under the framework of Climate Change South-South Cooperation, and help African countries strengthen climate change adaption capabilities through providing assistance in kind and capacity-building training to jointly meet the challenge posed by climate change.

4.6.10 The two sides will improve the multi-tiered dialogue mechanism on disaster prevention, mitigation and relief, and expand exchanges over risk monitoring and evaluation of drought, application of anti-drought technology, community-level drought resistance capabilities, emergency response, and post-disaster reconstruction.

4.6.11 China will hold regular workshops and training sessions on disaster risk management, application of disaster relief and mitigation technologies, and public awareness campaigns for disaster management teams, technical professionals and communities from Africa. China will, depending on the situation, send experts to local communities to guide and organize such training and capacity-building activities.

4.6.12 In times of disaster emergency, China will provide quick mapping service using space technology upon the request of African countries.

5. Cultural and People-to-People Exchanges

5.1 Culture

5.1.1 The two sides will advance China-Africa cultural exchanges, advocate equal-footed dialogue and mutual learning among civilizations, uphold cultural diversity and work together for the progress of human civilization and world peace and development.

5.1.2 The two sides will expand exchanges and cooperation at various levels, continue to follow through with the implementation plans of intergovernmental cultural agreements, maintain the momentum of government visits and dialogues at various levels, step up sub-national exchanges, and build cultural exchanges and cooperation mechanisms through sister cities and other channels.

5.1.3 The two sides will open more African culture centers in China and more Chinese culture centers in Africa. The two sides will continue to encourage their art troupes and organizations to take part in each other's international cultural festivals to improve international understanding and appreciation of China and Africa's art and culture.

5.1.4 China will continue to support the development of Africa's creative economy, align the needs of the AU Plan of Action on Cultural and Creative Industries, and promote and expand the training of art professionals for Africa in view of Africa's needs.

5.1.5 China will organize fifty joint cultural, sports and tourism events. China welcomes Africa's participation in the Silk Road International League of Theaters, the Silk Road International Museum Alliance and the Network of Silk Road Art Festivals.

5.1.6 The two sides will explore the possibility of cooperation in the cultural industry, and encourage and support governments and the business communities to step up exchanges and cooperation in cultural industry and trade.

5.1.7 The two sides encourage and support dialogue and communication over cultural philosophies, and will work to advance the development of Sinology and African studies internationally.

5.1.8 The two sides will explore the possibility of establishing friendly partnerships between the training and research institutes and other similar cultural institutions of the two sides.

5.2 Press and Media

5.2.1 The two sides will establish a China-Africa media cooperation network. China will continue the China-Africa Press Exchange Center program. China will continue to hold training and capacity building seminars for African countries' media officials and journalists, promote more exchanges and mutual visits between Chinese and African media personnel and support more exchange of correspondents by media houses.

5.2.2 China will actively provide technical support and personnel training for the digitization of radio and TV and the development of the industry in Africa. The African side welcomes the investment and cooperation of Chinese enterprises in the building and operation of radio and TV transmission and broadcasting networks and the marketing of programs, and their contribution to local employment and human resources capacity-building.

5.2.3 The two sides will provide films and TV programs to each others' national broadcasting agencies. The two sides will explore models for long-term cooperation, continue to participate in film and TV festivals and exhibitions held by the other side, and encourage joint production of documentaries, films and TV programs. China will support African countries' production of TV programs, enhance exchanges with Africa and introduce more African films and TV programs to China.

5.2.4 China will actively promote exchanges and cooperation with Africa in the field of press and publication, carry out cooperation on the publication of books in commonly used African languages, and organize Chinese publishing houses to participate in major African international book fairs. China will encourage donation of Chinese publications and Chinese language textbooks on such topics as health care, agricultural technology, culture, and education by Chinese publishers to renowned public libraries, and libraries of universities and secondary schools in Africa.

5.3 Academia and Think Tanks

5.3.1 The two sides applaud the successful implementation of the "China-Africa Joint Research and Exchange Plan", which has effectively strengthened cooperation and exchanges between scholars and think tanks of the two sides and provided strong academic support to China-Africa cooperation. The China-Africa Joint Research and Exchange Plan will be upgraded.

5.3.2 The two sides will continue to hold China-Africa Think Tanks Forum and establish a specialized agency to support long-term and stable cooperation between the Chinese and African academic communities. The two sides encourage the Forum and relevant institutions to conduct joint researches as an intellectual support to China-Africa cooperation, and will establish a think tanks cooperation network under the framework of the Think Tanks Forum.

5.3.3 The two sides will continue to implement the China-Africa Think Tank 10+10 Partnership Plan and encourage think tanks from both sides to expand cooperation. The Chinese side will each year invite 200 African scholars to visit China.

5.3.4 China decided to establish an institute of African studies to enhance exchanges with Africa on civilization. The two sides welcome and encourage Chinese and African enterprises and financial and academic institutions to enhance academic, people-to-people and cultural exchanges.

5.4 People-to-People Exchanges

5.4.1 People-to-people exchanges have become an important part of China-Africa cooperation, and the two sides will continue to strengthen such exchanges and cooperation.

5.4.2 The institutionalization of the China-Africa People's Forum has lent fresh energy to the traditional friendship between China and Africa. The two sides value the active role of the Forum in enhancing people-to-people exchanges, China-Africa friendship and cooperation concerning people's livelihood. The two sides will work to implement the important outcomes of the Fourth and Fifth China-Africa People's Forum, encourage and support more practical cooperation and exchanges among Chinese and African NGOs, particularly on projects improving people's well-being.

5.4.3 The two sides have noted the successful convening of the first China-Africa Friendship Organization Leaders Meeting, believe that the meeting serves as a platform for dialogue among Chinese and African friendship organizations, and support the meeting to be held on a regular basis.

5.4.4 The two sides value the role of the Silk Road NGO Cooperation Network in promoting friendly exchanges and cooperation between China and Africa.

5.4.5 The two sides encourage labor unions, NGOs and social organizations to deepen exchanges and cooperation through mutual visits, seminars, assistance, training and information sharing.

5.4.6 The two sides will continue exchanges over better services for special needs people, and step up cooperation in related areas, including rehabilitation, education, employment, social security, community work, poverty relief, handicap facilities, sports and culture, among others.

5.5 Youth and Women

5.5.1 China supports Africa's development of human resources, will continue to implement youth exchange programs and will invite 2,000 young Africans to visit China for exchanges to promote mutual visits of young people.

5.5.2 To promote employment and capacity-building, China will continue to carry out poverty alleviation experience sharing and small-and-micro livelihoods projects for

young people in African countries, so that more young Africans will be a part of China-Africa cooperation. Ten Luban Workshops will be set up in Africa to provide vocational training for young Africans. China will support opening of a China-Africa innovation cooperation center to promote youth innovation and entrepreneurship.

5.5.3 China will continue to send young volunteers to Africa in areas of concerns to African countries.

5.5.4 The two sides will strengthen exchanges and cooperation in gender equality and women empowerment, encourage and support high-level women's dialogue, seminars, skills training and exchanges among women entrepreneurs in support of women's all-round development. Targeted health care services will be provided to women and children of vulnerable groups in Africa.

6. Peace and Security Cooperation

6.1 Military, Police and Anti-Terrorism

6.1.1 The African side appreciates China's efforts in implementing the China-Africa peace and security plan, and its support for the operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture. China will increase defense and security assistance to Africa, and the two sides will enhance cooperation and strategies and experience sharing in social governance, public security, peacekeeping, cyber security, anti-piracy and counter-terrorism. Fifty security assistance programs will be launched to advance China-Africa cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative, and in areas of law and order, UN peacekeeping missions, fighting piracy and combating terrorism.

6.1.2 China will continue to take an active part in UN peacekeeping operations in Africa, consider sending more peacekeepers to Africa at the request of the UN, support Africa's capacity-building for independent peacekeeping missions, provide peacekeeping and police training, support peacekeeping missions with force multipliers and enablers, actively implement the 100 million dollars military assistance in support of the African Standby Force and African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis, and work with Africa to raise the voice and influence of developing countries in the field of UN peacekeeping. Africa appreciates China's deployment of the first helicopter squad to UN peacekeeping operations in Africa, and its appropriation of China-UN Peace and Development Fund to UN peacekeeping missions in Africa.

6.1.3 China will continue to support the leading role of the African Union and Africa's sub-regional organizations in peacemaking, peacebuilding and post conflict reconstruction initiatives, support Lake Chad Basin and other regions in achieving lasting peace and common prosperity, and will continue to support African solutions to African problems and challenges. China decided to set up a China-Africa peace and security fund to boost China-Africa cooperation on peace, security, peacekeeping, and law and order. China will continue to provide military aid to the AU, and will support countries in the Sahel region and those bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Gulf of Guinea in upholding security and combating terrorism in their regions.

6.1.4 China will establish a China-Africa peace and security forum as a platform for conducting more exchanges in this area.

6.1.5 The two sides will sustain the momentum of mutual visits by defense and military leaders, and step up cooperation in joint exercises and training, counter-terrorism, search, rescue and disaster relief.

6.1.6 The two sides will strengthen exchanges of intelligence and experience on security issues, and support each other in the prevention and combating of terrorism with equal emphasis on its symptoms and root causes.

6.1.7 The two sides will expand defense and military personnel training. China will continue to step up training for African service personnel. The two sides will continue to deepen academic exchanges and cooperation among military academies and research institutes, and will enhance cooperation on military medical science to improve Africa's capacity in this regard.

6.1.8 The African side applauds China's escort missions in the Gulf of Aden and off the Somali coast in accordance with Security Council resolutions, and encourages that China will do more to support Africa's anti-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Guinea, and step up cooperation to safeguard the security of sea lanes, regional peace and stability.

6.1.9 China and Africa attach great importance to the protection of the safety of nationals and institutions from each respective country and will enhance cooperation with China in this regard.

6.2 Anti-corruption, Consular Affairs, Immigration, Judiciary and Law Enforcement

6.2.1 The two sides will step up anti-corruption cooperation, make best use of the *UN Convention against Corruption* and other existing international legal instruments for cooperation on a case-by-case basis on fugitive's repatriation and asset recovery, and will be more flexible in such cooperation within the extent of domestic laws.

6.2.2 The two sides will continue to exchange high-level visits between competent anti-corruption authorities, promote exchanges and cooperation in judicial, law enforcement and legislative areas, improve cooperation mechanisms for extradition, legal assistance and asset recovery, and accelerate the signing of extradition treaties, treaties on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and other relevant agreements.

6.2.3 The two sides will strengthen coordination and cooperation under the UN and other multilateral and bilateral mechanisms, work together to advocate a new global order in anti-corruption, and call for stronger actions by the international community to forestall and fight corruption.

6.2.4 China will support anti-corruption capacity-building of African countries, and will hold a training session every year from 2019 to 2021 to train all together 100 African anti-corruption officials.

6.2.5 The two sides encourage China-Africa law-enforcement and security cooperation under the framework of FOCAC. A China-Africa Law Enforcement and Security Forum will be established to step up police exchanges and cooperation between the two sides.

6.2.6 In the next three years, China will provide police equipment for African countries and offer short-term law enforcement training courses, Chinese language courses for law enforcement liaison officers, and scholarship programs for law enforcement officers in China.

6.2.7 The two sides will step up "Belt and Road" security cooperation with particular focus on railway, industrial parks and major events. The two sides will step up the sharing of intelligence, technologies and experience, and increase joint exercise and training to improve African law enforcers' ability to safeguard the security of major domestic economic projects, and in the meantime, protect the safety of Chinese nationals, Chinese companies and major projects.

6.2.8 China will establish dialogue and cooperation with Afripol, step up intelligence sharing and coordination of actions in fighting terrorism and cross-border crimes, and work together to carry out training sessions.

6.2.9 The two sides will step up consular cooperation and exchanges to further facilitate personnel exchanges.

6.2.10 The two sides will work together to combat cross-border crimes, and will conduct joint operations under the framework of Interpol in the following three years against the smuggling and trafficking of wildlife and its products.

6.2.11 The two sides will strengthen exchanges and cooperation in law-based governance, enhance mutual trust and exchanges in this respect, provide legal support and guarantee for China-Africa cooperation and the "Belt and Road" international cooperation, and work together to improve the existing international legal system.

6.2.12 The two sides will continue to improve the mechanism of the FOCAC Legal Forum, raise its influence and efficacy, continue to hold the Conference on Legal Risks and Countermeasures of International Investment and Trade, and conduct exchanges and training of legal personnel. The two sides will continue to improve the China-Africa joint arbitration mechanism, the China-Africa Joint Arbitration Center and its office network in Africa, and raise its international standing. The two sides will encourage and provide assistance to Chinese and African universities in jointly building the China-Africa Legal Research Sub-Centers and the Legal Professionals Training Bases, and expand the scope and depth of the studies on the legal system of countries involved in jointly building the "Belt and Road" Initiative. China will increase exchanges and coordination with the African Union on legal matters.

7. International Cooperation

The world is undergoing major developments, transformation and adjustment. The trend toward multi-polarity, economic globalization, IT application and cultural diversity is surging. Changes in the global governance system and the international order are accelerating. Countries have become increasingly interconnected and interdependent. It is in line with the trend of the times and serves the interests of Chinese and African people to build a community with a shared future for mankind, an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys durable peace, universal security, and common prosperity, and a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, equity, justice and win-win cooperation.

China and Africa reaffirm their commitment to mutual support in international affairs, and to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, multilateralism, the authority of the United Nations, and the important role of the UN in international affairs. The two sides will strengthen coordination and collaboration in the United Nations and other multilateral organizations, and enhance cooperation in trade, finance, environmental protection, peace and security, cultural and people-to-people exchanges, economic and social development and human rights. The two sides will work to make the international order more just and equitable, make economic globalization more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial to all, and uphold the common interests of developing countries.

8. FOCAC Institutional Development

8.1 The two sides are satisfied to see the efficient and smooth operation of the political consultations between Chinese and African Foreign Ministers on the sidelines of UNGA, the Senior Officials Meetings (SOMs), and consultations between the Chinese Follow-up Committee of FOCAC and the African diplomatic corps in China since the FOCAC Johannesburg Summit.

8.2 The two sides will continue to leverage the role of existing sub-forums under FOCAC, and jointly advance the establishment or institutionalization of new sub-forums to substantiate FOCAC and China-Africa cooperation across all areas.

8.3 In accordance with the procedures of the FOCAC follow-up mechanism, the two sides decide to hold the 8th Ministerial Conference in Senegal in 2021 and, before that, the 14th and 15th SOMs respectively in 2020 and 2021. The 5th political consultation between Chinese and African Foreign Ministers on the sidelines of the UNGA will be held in New York in September 2019.